All goods delivered in unlettered wagons,

# We Are Not Doing Much Shouting

About it, but we are making some mighty big bargains in our efforts to get our stock in shape for the spring trade. Broken suites, one of a kind, short lengths of carpet and all such goods as belong more particularly to the fall trade are being disposed of at a great saving to the purchasers. You will make no mistake in buying now, because you can hardly fail to get better values than you would at other seasons of the year.

## Pay As You Are Able,

Weekly or monthly, as you can best spare the money. We charge nothing extra for liberal credit.

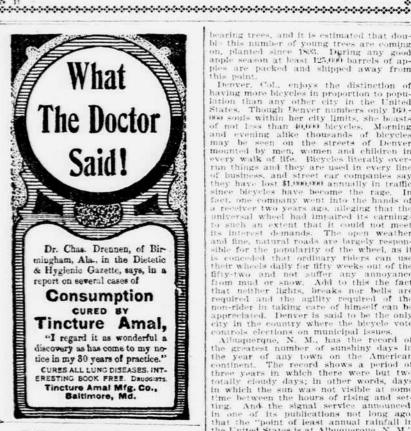
# House & Herrmann.

901-903 Seventh St., Cor. of I (Eye) St.

# "Sight is Priceless."

Improper lenses are worse than none at all. You AVOID all danger of inexperience and incompetency when you come to us for glasses. Ours is the best equipped Optical Department in the country-in charge of an experienced graduated refractionist. The service is unrivaled. Examinations and tests cost nothing.

Castelberg, The Reliable Jeweler and Scientific Optician, 935 Pa. Ave. Established 53 Years.



#### VIN MARIANI

Mariani Wine-World Famous Tonic Most effective, agreeable and reliable Tonic Stimulant for Body, Brain and Nerves. Try it when fatigued or overworked from any cause. Vin Mariani-Mariani Wine-maintains its reputation.

Sold by All Druggists, Refuse Sub-

CITIES THAT BROKE ALL RECORDS. Western Towns That Excel Their

From the St. Louis Post Disputch. Leavenworth, Kan., stands at the head of American cities in the shipment of apples. Indeed, more apples are shipped from Leavenworth than from any other point

on either side of the Atlantic ocean. In addition to the large number of local packers engaged in the business at this place hundreds of packers flock to Leavenworth annually from other parts of the country for the purpose of shipping away fruit There are two immense cold storage plants ommodate 75,000 bushels of apples. This is owned by a firm which is said to more apples than any other firm in the pack more apples than any other firm in the country. One of its members is the president of the National Apple Shippers' Association. Leavenworth county has the largest apple orchard in the world, that of F. W. Wellrouse, which contains 1,400 areas of healthy trees, mostly all the Jonathan. Winesap, Willow-twig and Ben Davis varieties. The next largest orchard consists of SM acres, and on the farm of ex-Governor E. N. Morrill are 550 acres in apple trees. There are any number of orchards ranging in extent from ten to a thousand acres. The returns from township assessors show that Leavenworth county has 26,000 apple.

ples are packed and snipped away from this point.

Denver, Col., enjoys the distinction of having more bicycles in proportion to popu-lation than any other city in the United States. Though Denver numbers only 190-000 souls within her city limits, she boasts of not less than 40,600 bicycles. Morning and evening alike thousands of bleycles may be seen on the streets of Denver mounted by men, women and children in every walk of life. Bicycles literally over-run things and they are used in every line of businesss, and street car companies say they have lost \$1,000,000 annually in traffic since bicycles have become the rage. In fact, one company went into the hands of a receiver two years ago, alleging that the appreciated. Denver is said to be the only city in the country where the bicycle vote ontrols elections on municipal issues.
Albuquerque, N. M., has the record of
the greatest number of sunshiny days in Albuquerque, N. M., has the record of the greatest number of sunshiny days in the year of any town on the American continent. The record shows a period of three years in which there were but two totally cloudy days; in other words, days in which the sun was not visible at some time between the hours of rising and setting. And the signal service announced, in one of its publications not long ago, that the "point of least annual rainfall in the United States is at Albuquerque, N. M." This would not be a good recommendation to farmers who expect to raise crops by rainfall, but in a country where all farming depends upon Irrigation this is considered the best condition, because the farmer always knows exactly where he is at, and never has his business interfered with by the clouds. But even more important than that is the fact that it makes the ideal climate for health and pleasure. It has already made this section a national ideal climate for health and pleasure. It has already made this section a national sanitarium for people afflicted with lung disease. The air is so dry, except during the short rainy season in July and August, and the evaporation is a foot a month, that the natives preserve their fresh meat during the hottest weather in summer by cutting it into strips and hanging it out on the clothesline, where, instead of spoiling, it becomes jerked in two or three days, and can be stored away like corn or potatoes. It is this dryness of the air that gives relief to the patients suffering from lung diseases. ing from lung diseases.

#### Made a Slight Mistake.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. It was only a dainty little note from woman depositor, but it caused a gentle ripple of merriment among the accountants and tellers of an uptown bank. The instiution caters to women, and the president has often remarked that the women depositors were in some respects more careful in their business methods than the

#### A LIVELY SESSION

Testimony Before the Clark Investigation Committee.

STORY OF A MONTANA LEGISLATOR

Attorney Cason Admits Writing a Letter of Falsehoods.

DEFENDED HIS ACTION

Senate Clark investigating committee after The Star's report closed yesterday. On cross-examination Mr. Warren, the witness on the stand when The Star's report closed, testified that he had resigned his ministry in the Methodist Church after giving his testimony before the Montana supreme court because of numerous scandalous reports that were put in circulation about him. He said in reply to questions that prior to going to Helena he had had a difficulty at Sweet Grass. "A man called me a bad name," he said, "and'l knocked

him down and gave him a thrashing." Relating the circumstances connected with his retirement from the Helena church and the ministry, he said that many of his church members were supporters of Mr. Clark and had been much incensed at

Mr. Clark and had been much incensed at his course. They had also failed to pay his salary.

"Isn't it a fact," asked Mr. Faulkner, bluntly. "that you were charged by the members of your congregation with embezzlement and fornication?"

Mr. Warren replied in the negative, saying there had been no official charges. He proceeded, however, to say that the stories roceeded, however, to say that the storie reulated after he had given his testimon

Wanted an Investigation.

In reply to further questions, he said he had not resigned to avoid an investigation. "I was not afraid of an investigation," he said, "but I felt indignant. Indeed, I ex-

"You have not assaulted any one as you did at Sweet Grass?"
"No, sir; but I am liable to do so before
this thing is over."
Mr. Faulkner also brought out the fact

Mr. Faulkner also brought out the fact that during his conversation with Mr. Clark Mr. Warren had told him that his church was in a bad way; that the other had promised to make a contribution for it as soon as the senatorial contest was ended, and that afterward Mr. Clark had sent him a check for \$100, which he had appropriated to the payment of his own saiary because the church was behind with him. im. He added, however, that he had reported

He added, however, that he had reported this transaction to the presiding elder. On redirect examination the prosecution sought to develop the fact that since Mr. Warren's testimony before the state supreme court Mr. Clark had been instrumental in having two of his (Warren's) sons discharged from St. Paul's Hospital, where they had been previously employed, but the question was not admitted.

The witness was then released and a recess taken.

Edward H. Cooney, a member of the dontana legislature from Cascade county, elected with the understanding that they should support Mr. Conrad. All had adhered to this intention until toward the close of the balloting, when two of its members—Messrs. Gillette and Flynn—had changed to Clark. Relating his experience he said that about January to one E. C. Butler, who had at one time been connected with a newspaper in which Marcus Daly was interested, came to him with a proposition to vote for Mr. Clark, saying that if he would do so Mr. Clark would rehabilitate the Butler Miner, giving him and Mr. Butler practical charge of it at \$2,500 a year each for five years. Butler had, he said, told him that he was foolish if he did not get into the bandwagon.

Later Mr. Butler had urged him to go with him to Charley Clark and fix the matter up. He had not accepted, but had voted for Conrad to the finish. He also said that another member of the legisiature who had afterward changed his vote from Conrad to Clark had told him that he had understood that the Clark people were putting money in the hads of third. elected with the understanding that they from Conrad to Clark had told him that he had understood that the Clark people were putting money in the hands of third parties to be paid for votes; that such methods would not get him; but that if he should find a letter in a room with a large sum of money it would be "hard to get

conversation which Mr. Cooney had re-ated, saying that he had taken the mat-er up with Mr. Cooney in connection with proposition he had received from Ros a proposition he had received from Ross Clark, a brother of the senator, to take the business management of the Miner. He said he had seen Mr. Cooney at the request of Charley Clark, the senator's son, but that Mr. Cooney had declined to enter into the negotiation.

#### Testimony of Z. T. Cason.

The next witness, Z. T. Cason, an atorney at Butte, told an interesting story not only of his participation in the elec-

He first told how he had been sent for to go to Helena to use his influence with Representative Marcyes of Custer county, and that when he went there he saw Sena-tor Clark, who told him he would like to

tor Clark, who told him he would like to have him see Marcyes and talk with him and that Marcyes had not been approached; that service being left to him (Cason), as he could handle him better.

"He authorized me to say to him that he would pay him \$10,000 for his vote for him (Clark) for the United States Senaie," said the witness, adding: "He also said to me that Mr. Wellcome was handling his funds and would supply me with expense money.

pense money.
"Mr. Clark also said," the witness went on, "since Whiteside has betrayed us I have very little confidence in any one and would like to have you handle him very

Continuing, Mr. Cason said he had seen Mr. Wellcome, who had given him \$50 for expenses, and that afterward he had seen Mr. Marcyes several times, and after satisfying himself that Marcyes would vote for Clark, he had so reported to him. He had not, however, made any suggestion of a money consideration to Mr. Marcyes. Afterward Marcyes had voted for Clark, and on February 4 he had received a letter from Mr. Clark, inclusing a check for \$500 for "professional services."

This letter was produced and identified, and Mr. Cason said that the only services he had rendered Mr. Clark were in connection with the senatorial race.

Wanted to Avoid Coming. Continuing, Mr. Cason said he had seen

#### Wanted to Avoid Coming. Mr. Cason's further statement related to

is actions since the adjournment of the logistature and his wanderings since early the grand jury in the Wellcome disbarment case, and after doing so had felt sorry for the part he had taken in that case, feeling that he did not want to come to Washington to testify against Mr. Clark, who had done him favors. His state of mind had been communicated to J. B. Root, a law partner of Mr. Wellcome, who had sent for him and asked him to avoid a subpoena to Washington. He (Cason) had replied that he would be glad to do so, and that he would give any assurance of his good faith provided no use was made of the document except to show it to Mr. Clark.

He then told of how Mr. Root had prepared a letter which he (the witness) had copied and signed, in which he had said there was no truth in anything he had testified to in the Wellcome case. This was put in strong language, and in the letter he was made to dwell upon the disgrace ase, and after doing so had felt sorry for

he was made to dwell upon the disgrace he had brought upon himself by the part he had taken in the matter.

Paid for the Statement.

In return for this letter Root had given him \$1.500 with which to get out of the letter as sacred and only to make it public in case he (Cason) should come to Washington. He had then gone to Baker City.

had, however, not been there long when he saw his recantation in the newspapers. Soon afterward he had received a summons to come to Washington and had responded, arriving only an hour before he went on the stand.

arriving only an hour before he went on the stand.

On the cross-examination Mr. Cason identified a letter he had written to Albert C. Hall of Washington, D. C., a brother-inlaw of Senator Clark, who had originally introduced him to the schator. This letter was dated February 4 last, in which he had thanked Mr. Hall in profuse terms for his introduction to Mr. Clark and spoke of that gentleman in most eulogistic terms as "one of the brainy men of the great northwest, who would no doubt take high rank in the United States Senate."

His Eulogy of Clark. He had also referred to the charges of bribery in connection with Clark's election and pronounced them false, saying he had been on the ground and that "no more honorable contest for the Senate was ever waged even in a New England state than that in which Mr. Clark has just made the fight to a finish." If there had been any bribery it had been on the other side, as Clark had been abundantly yindicated by the action of the legislature and the grand jury.

jury.

Replying to questions, he said that it was Replying to questions, he said that it was partly true and partly false. He had never seen any bribery, but his opinion was that bribery was committed. Still, this was "a friendly letter to Clark's brother-in-law, and it would not have been wise to make such a charge to him."

Read Amid Laughter.

Mr. Cason identified the recanting letter he had given to Mr. Root. It covered three pages of foolscap and was read by the wit-ness amid roars of laughter by all present, neluding the witness himself, this laughter being to the abject character of the lan-

being to the abject character of the language used.

"Do you pretend to say that when you wrote that letter you knew it was not true?" said Mr. Faulkner.

"Why, certainly," responded the witness, coolly, and the members of the committee and the spectators laughed again.

He went on to say that he had said to Mr. Root at the time that it was not true, and that he (Root) knew it was not, to which Root had responded, "That's what I do." He had not shed a tear in his talk with Mr. Root, as had been reported.

"Then you confess here to having written and signed three pages of lies in that letter?" said Mr. Faulkner.

In his reply the witness gave the second

of a tusk which was nine feet five inches along the outside curve, exceeding the measure of that just below it by an inch, measure of that just below it by an inch, and its weight by twenty-four pounds. Of the two new specimens—obtained, we are told, in the Kilimanjare district—the larger was ten feet four inches along the outside curve, and scaled 235 pounds; the second was a little shorter abil weighed ten pounds less. An English firm with an African agency was in treaty for them on behalf of a sportsman in this country, but the price a sportsman in this country, but the pricasked was considered to be too high, an

asked was considered to be too high, and eventually they were secured, on behalf of a museum in the United States, by an American firm trading in Zanzibar, for a little over 1700. Some doubt has been expressed as to whether these two tusks are really a pair—that is, whether they both came from the same animal—but the difference in their weight—only ten pounds—seems too small to justify the skeptleism. The late Sir Samuel Baker, who knew all that was worth knowing about African elephants, says these animals are to a large extent root eaters, supplementing this diet by the leafy tops of the mimosa, and in order to obtain this green food they overturn the trees. This is done by plowing up the leng straggling roots with their tusks, and, as the right tusk is generally used for this leng straggling roots with their tusks, and, as the right tusk is generally used for this purpose, it becomes lighter from continual wear. This fact is well known to the Arab britters and Jealers, who call the right tisk "the servant." Sir Samuel gives the respective weights of a pair of tusks that together scaled 140 pounds as 75 pounds for the left tusk and 65 for the "servant." If this proportion holds—and it does not seem to have been impured—the difference between the two tusks should be something like thirty-five pounds instead of ten. But, though the question whether the same animal bore them cannot be satisfactorily de-

mal bore them cannot be satisfactorily decided, there can be no doubt that they are the largest examples of which there is authentic record.

For the last seventy years elephants have been protected by the government in the south and east of Cape Colony, but elsewhere in South Africa the species is rapidly approaching extinction. South of the Zambesi, where in the guiddle of the century they abounded, there are now but a few herds left, and Mr. Rowland Ward, who has ample means of knowing, says there is but a single herd in all Khama's country. The demand for ivory—to some extent in the form of trophies, but to a much greater extent for manufacture—accounts for the extermination of the elephant in seme parts of Africa. One firm of cutters alone are said to use from 2.500 to 3.000 tisks every year, and to keep a stock of eight tons of ivory on hand. To supply the needs of this single house at least 1.250 elephants must be slaughtered year by year. In Central Africa the arimal is still abundant, and in some districts a measure of protection is afforded it. The native poachers, however, set the regulations at defiance. It is very desirable that something should be done to utilize the elephant in Africa as a beast of burden, as has been done for cento utilize the elephant in Africa as peast of burden, as has been done for cen wries in Asia; but Sir Samuel Baker point l out long ago the natives have no apti tude for domesticating wild animals, and the attempt, if made at all, must be made

#### Boer Exhibits at the Paris Exposition

At the Paris exposition 40,000 square fee have been allotted to the Boers. Their pastoral life will be shown by a Boer farm, portraying vividly the life of the first col onists of the Transvaal. The national pavilon of the Transvaal, built in the Dutch style, will display geographical documents, mineral specimens and exhibits showing th nethods of instruction in the schools. In he Boer farm will be exhibited the wild chimals of the Transvaal. The means and netnods of transportation used will also be portrayed. The mining industry will be shown by a five-stamp battery.

They Won't Get Him.

From the Indianapolis Journal, in "The kind of drummer me want is a convincing talker who has a large circle of friends.

"You'll not find him,"
"Why not?" "Convincing talkers never have a large circle of friends."

SIX PELLETS OF "77" EVERY THIRTY MINuter will "break up" a fresh Gold or a "touch" of the Grip in twenty-four hours.

SIX PELLETS OF "77" EVERY HOUR WILL "break up" a hard stubborn Cold that "hangs on" and "knock out" the Grip with all its pains and soreness in the head, chest and back, Catarrh and Sore Throat.

HOW? By restoring the checked circulation (indi-cated by a chill or shiver), starting the blood coursing through the velns and so "break up" the Cold. Ask your druggist or send for Dr. Humphreys' Man-

ual, free-tells about the care and treatment of the sick in all ailments. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. Will

### EPWORTH COLLEGE

Proposed Feature of the American University System

SUGGESTED BY BISHOP JOHN F. HURST

Indorsed by Churchmen and Epworth Board of Control.

CIRCULAR GIVING DETAILS

Never before since the foundation here of the American University, according to the expressed opinion of those most directly

interested in the institution, have its affairs

been in so prosperous a condition. Within a recent period new and more commodious quarters than those long occupied as general offices have been secured, the office force has been largely augmented and the endowment fund has been added to by ome generous contributions, bringing the latter fully up to the figure that Bishop Hurst expected it to reach by this time Besides this 137 ministers of the denomination have united with what is known as Bishop McCabe's Alliance, each of whom has pledged himself to raise or pay into the endowment fund \$1,000 within the near wrote that letter you knew it was not true?" said Mr. Faulkner.

"Why, certainly," responded the witness, coolly, and the members of the committee and the speciators laughed again.

He went on to say that he had said to Mr. Root at the time that it was not true, and that he (Root) knew it was not true, and that he (Root) knew it was not, to which Root had responded, "That's what I do." He had not shed a tear in his talk with Mr. Root, as had been reported. "Then you confess here to having written and signed three pages of lies in that letter?" said Mr. Faulkner.

In his reply the witness gave the second unique definition of a lie that the hearing has brought out.

"No, I do not," he replied. "I confess to writing the letter, but I don't think any statement is ever a lie which is made with the understanding that it is faise."

At this point the cross-examination was postponed until today, and the committee adjourned.

\*\*ELEPHANT TUSKS.\*\*

The Biggest Known Are Coming to the United States.

From the London Standard.

A photograph of the largest pair of tusks taken from an African elephant was exhibited last night at the Zoological Society. For some time the recerc had been held by England, Sir E. G. Loder being the possessor of a tusk which was nine feet five inches of a tusk which was nine feet five inches of a tusk which was nine feet five inches of a tusk which was nine feet five inches of a tusk which was nine feet five inches of a tusk which was nine feet five inches of a tusk which was nine feet five inches of a tusk which was nine feet five inches of a tusk which was nine feet five inches of a tusk which was nine feet five inches.

All the replies indicated a thorough infuture. This alliance is said to be growing onstantly, and it is expected that during

All the replies indicated a thorough indorsement of Bishop Hurst's plans in regard to the college and a disposition to aid in making the proposed enterprise a suc-

in making the proposed enterprise cess.

Feeling satisfied that the proposed Epworth College of Literature is certain to be built. Bishoo Hurst has had plans prepared by Henry Ives Cobb, an architect of this city. Mr. Cobb is now in charge of the construction of the new state capitol at Harrisburg, Pa., and of the great federal building in Chicago, at the laying, some weeks ago, of the corner stone of which President McKinley assisted. The intention of Bishop Hurst is to erect, at a cost of at least \$250,000, a building about 200 feet long, with a width of some 100 feet. It will be in all particulars harmonious with the general classical style of the entire educational group which is to occupy the plant. It is designed to be somewhat more ornate in its exterior than the College of History, which is already completed, while the Doric simplicity of the latter will be maintained in the strength of the structure, some of the latter Corinthian details will appear on the outer walls.

Belleving that he is justified in so doing by the indorsements of the scheme above referred to, in addition to which the project has been approved by the board of centrol of the Epworth League, Bishop Hurst will, in the course of a few days, send out an appeal, now in course of preparation, to each local chapter of the Epworth League in the United States asking their co-operation in making the Epworth Cellege of Literature a success. There are in round numbers 1,700,000 young people of the Methodist Church enrolled under the banner of the Epworth League and it is believed by the bishop that at least 200,000 of these are able and will be willing to contribute \$1 each toward the erection of a building in Washington in which each giving leaguer may feel a personal interest.

College Prospectus. Feeling satisfied that the proposed Ep-

College Prospectus.

Bishop Hurst has already sent out a pros ectus regarding the Epworth College of

Literature, a part of which follows: "The board of control of the Epworth League at its meeting in Indianapolis in July reaffirmed its former action by unanimous vote declaring with the bishops in favor of the American University by com-mending this national educational entermending this national educational enter-prise to the Epworth League of the entire

prise to the Epworth League of the entire church. "In harmony with this action the authorities of the university have had their architect, Mr. Henry Ives Cobb, prepare plans for a marble building, to be known as the Epworth College of Literature. The building will cost \$200,000. All Epworth leagues will be asked to contribute \$1 a member. "A handsome certificate will be sent to

each subscriber. On it in fine relief is a handsome picture of the building, which the young people of the Epworth League will build with their dollars. The building will build with their dollars. The building will face the majestic College of History, which is now completed, and will stand by the side of the noble Illinois College of Languages. Nothing could more certainly and strongly appeal to the young people of Methodism than literature—the expression of both history and language. f both history and language.
"It is worth much in the heart and life

of a young person to be allied to some great movement for the elevation of bumanity, to have some part, be it ever so small, in bringing about some great result. It would be a wonderful impetus to the spiritual life of Epworth Leagues to be inited in this one thing and lay definit plans for its accomplishment.

#### How to Become a Founder. "To stimulate larger giving it has been

decided that a gift of \$1,000 will constitute a founder, and the first contribution of this size has come from Pennsylvania; \$500 con stitutes the donor a counselor \$100 a patron, \$10 a benefactor, and \$1 a builder Special certificates will be prepared for ach class of givers. "There will be placed in the main hall of

"There will be placed in the main hall of the Epworth College of Literature a tablet bearing the names of all the founders. A parchment scroll will bear the names of all other givers and will be preserved in the university archives.
"Many of the Corinthian marble columns, which will adorn the front of the building, will be erected by individual gifts. Tablets bearing the name of the giver will be placed at the base of each column.
"This is not to be a continuous appeal.

at the base of each column.
"This is not to be a continuous appeal, and it is hoped to close the entire Epworth effort within the year 1900. The close connection between the Epworth League and nection between the Epworth League and the American University is a most natural one. They were both founded in the same quadrennium. They are sympathetically united in a common and lofty ideal—the systematical equipment of our youth for the highest service. This connection will be made stronger by a visible tie—one that will bring benefit both to the hosts of the young people and to the institution, whose chief end is the best and highest preparation of our young men and women for successful lives.

#### Free Tuition.

"It is expected to furnish, to a limited extent, free tuition to select young people who shall come to our university with the diploma of our colleges and for whom provision shall have been made through some part of the 'Epworth Foundation.' The details of the plan for scholarships will later be arranged and announced. The young people of Methodism can, in one year, build a monument to their faith and zeal which shall stand as long as the republic shall stand.

shall stand as roug stand.

"The zeal and wisdom of our Roman Catholic citizens are evident in the recent establishment at Washington of their Uni-versity of America, and in their grouping

# CATARRH TO CONSUMPTION

# Deafness and Bronchitis.

This the Season of Greatest Danger to the Lungs-Age No Barrier Against the Good Effects of the Treatment That Cures-Free Trial-Low Fees.

A FREE TRIAL. NO HIGH FEES. The doctors of this institution extend to all, as they always have, a

cordial and kindly invitation to visit their offices, and on their first visit to receive a trial treatment absolutely without cost, without pay, or with out expectation to pay. All those people who have slight or trifling ailments, purely catarrhal conditions, easily capable of a speedy cure under the new methods, will be charged only a trifling fee, while those who have difficult, obstinate or serious diseases, requiring a special and long-continued care and attention, will be charged a fee commensurate with the care and attention they require. Under no circumstances will the fee be exorbitant.

#### Catarrh of Head

The head and throat become displood predisposes to this disease.

> Perfect Health is the Only Thing Which Will Prevent the Entrance of

Catarrh of Bron-

This condition often results from catarrh extending from the head and eased from neglected colds, causing throat. If left unchecked, it extends Catarrh when the condition of the down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs.

> Catarrh, Beginning in the Head, Prepares the Way for Consumption.

The Only Way to Cure is to Prevent the Extension of Catarrh.

Disease of the Head and Throat, Disease of the Stomach, Disease of the Bronchial Tubes, Disease of the Blood, Disease of the Ear.

"It is in chronic diseases, when nature has given up the fight, that all the skill and science of the medical practitioner must be brought to

ACT PROMPTLY—and take advantage of the above liberal offer. We treat cases successfully by mail. Send for symptom blank,

# The Dr. Davis Medical Institute.

715 Thirteenth Street N.W. Office Hours: 9 to 12 a.m., 1 to 5 and 6 to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

about it of five other ecclesiastical and edu-cational institutions. Equal ardor and fore-sight belong to those who, under Protest-ant inspiration, seek to build a university that shall embody and crystallize the faith that has given us the freedom of our re-public."

#### IN BOERLAND.

Interesting Account From a Woman Who Traveled in the Transvaal.

From the Chicago News, This amusing account of her experience was written by a woman who was traveling in the Transvaal a short time before the war broke out. She says: "As we drew up an enormous woman came to the door. pecped a jolly face and twinkling eyes. Her dress consisted of a different color print skirt and bodice, utterly devoid of tied tightly a cord, which bunched her dress tied tightly a cord, which bunched her dress up in a bundle and shortened it nearly to her knees, in approved Dutch fashion for working hours—and a dodge taken from the ordinary Kaffir. In her hand she heid a big breakfast cup of black coffee, which she was vigorously stirring with the broken handle of a knife. She welcomed us warmly, and patted me familiarly on the back with a heavy fat hand and beamed all over with delight and good temper.

emper.
"The front entrance led straight into the or five doors leading to the different parts of the house, and a smooth mud floor. The walls were lined with prints and photo-graphs of all descriptions; tables with every inch covered with small ornaments, glass images and wax flowers, most of which were tied up in different colored muslins and finished off with ribbens. What amused me most was an old piano, which stood before the fireplace, as much en-veloped in its coverings of blankets as was veloped in its coverings of blankets as was possible, its legs being carefully drawn into a large pair of old white and black striped stockings with the feet cut off, and long pale pink ribbons tied into a careful bow at the top to keep them up. Do what I would I could not help smilling at the comical expression it lent to the little worn-out instrument.

"In the corner of the room, sitting in an "In the corner of the room, sitting in an mormous wooden kitchen chair, was an old woman, who I was introduced to as 'Oom na.' or lady of the house, and grandmother of our first friend. Her head was tightly neased in a small black cappie, which came lose down over her old shriveled, wrinkled frown face, showing no hair at all. Beside

# Mount Vernon Whiskey Bottleb at the Dietillerg, and Purity quaranteed by the Bannis Distilling Co

Best Value. Commands the highest price. Used by the best people. THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., New York.

her chair stood a small deal table, and on it a large old-fashioned tea caddy and three or four pipes. On a nall just above her head hung a heavy nunch of keys which were evidently in her charge, and a long piece of biltong (dried venison), and on a hook at her side a thick stick and a roomy black shawd.

"Her footstoot attracted my attention at once. Under her feet was a square wooden box about a foot in height, covered with tin and punched with many holes, and, fitting the box underreath, stood an iron shoved of glowing smoldering wood. Imagine this or

glowing smoldering wood. Imagin

SHARP SHOOTER.



This photograph of a British trooper of General French's army taking a pot-shot at an unsuspecting Boer illustrates the nature of much of the fighting in South Africa. The scout remains concealed until he sees something to fire at and then quickly picks off his man, who dies not knowing from whence the bullet came.